

Access rights. A privilege or right of a person or entity to pass over or use another person's or entity's travel way. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 5460.5 – Rights of Way Acquisition, FSM 7700 – Transportation System)

All terrain vehicle (ATV) - Motorized, off-highway vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having a dry weight of 600 pounds or less that travel on 3 or more low-pressure tires with a seat designated to be straddled by the operator. Low-pressure tires are 6 inches or more in width and designated for use on wheel rim diameters of 12 inches or less, utilizing an operating pressure of ten pounds per square inch (psi) or less as recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.

ANICLA – Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. December 2, 1980. (Public Law 96-487, Title XII: 94 Stat. 2457; 16 U.S.C. 3210). States that Forest Service is required to provide reasonable access to non-federally owned lands within the boundaries of the National Forest System. See the Act for complete reference.

Annual maintenance. Work performed to maintain serviceability, or repair failures during the year in which they occur. Includes preventive and/or cyclic maintenance performed in the year in which it is scheduled to occur. Unscheduled or catastrophic failures of components or assets may need to be repaired as a part of annual maintenance. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Annual road maintenance – Road maintenance that takes place on a recurring schedule and includes any expenditure relating to the upkeep of a road necessary to retain the road's approved traffic service level.

Arterial road - A forest road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways (FSH 7709.54 – Forest Transportation Terminology Handbook, no longer in print).

Capital improvement. The construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset, or the significant alteration, expansion, or extension of an existing fixed asset to accommodate a change of purpose. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Classified road - Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including state roads, county roads, privately owned roads, National Forest System roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service (36 CFS 212.1).

Collector road - A forest road that serves smaller land areas than an arterial road. Usually connects forest arterial roads to local forest roads or terminal. (FSH 7709.54 – Forest Transportation Terminology Handbook, no longer in print)

Construction (new). The erection, construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Critical need. A requirement that addresses a serious threat to public health or safety, a natural resource, or the ability to carry out the mission of the organization. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Critical vehicle. The vehicle, normally the largest (by weight, size, or unique configuration), whose limited use on the road is necessary to complete the planned activity. (FSH 7709.56, Sec 4.1 – Road Preconstruction Handbook)

Culvert - A conduit or passageway under a road, trail, or other obstruction. A culvert differs from a bridge in that it is usually constructed entirely below the elevation of the travel way. (EM772-100R and EM 7720-100LL section 102).

Decommission. Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration and/or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems nor require maintenance. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Deferred maintenance. Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period. When allowed to accumulate without limits or consideration of useful life, deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and decrease in asset value. Deferred maintenance needs may be categorized as critical or noncritical at any point in time. Continued deferral of noncritical maintenance will normally result in an increase in critical deferred maintenance. Code compliance (e.g. life safety, ADA, OSHA, environmental, etc.), Forest Plan Direction, Best Management Practices, Biological Evaluations other regulatory or Executive Order compliance requirements, or applicable standards not met on schedule are considered deferred maintenance. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Design speed. The speed determined for design and correlation of the physical features of a route that influence vehicle operation. The maximum safe speed that the design vehicle can maintain over a specified segment of a route when conditions are so favorable that the design features of the road, rather than operational limitations of the vehicle, govern. The design speed is the safe speed for the design situation only. (FSH 7709.56, Sec 4.25 – Road Preconstruction Handbook)

Design vehicle. The vehicle frequently using the road that determines the minimum standard for a particular design element. No single vehicle controls the standards for all the design elements for a road. Determine the maximum and minimum standards from the type and configuration of

the vehicles using the road. Analyze each design element to determine which vehicle governs the standard for that element. (FSH 7709.56, Sec 4.1– Road Preconstruction Handbook)

Emergency need. An urgent maintenance need that may result in injury, illness, or loss of life, natural resource, or property; and must be satisfied immediately. Emergency needs generally require a declaration of emergency or disaster, or a finding by a line officer that an emergency exists. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Forest road. As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 101), any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Forest highway. A forest road under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, a public authority and open to public travel. (USC: Title 23, Section 101(a)).

Forest transportation atlas. An inventory, description, display, and other associated information for those roads, trails, and airfields that are important to the management and use of National Forest System lands or to the development and use of resources upon which communities within or adjacent to the National Forests depend. (36 CFR 212.1)

Forest transportation facility. A classified road, designated trail, or designated airfield, including bridges, culverts, parking lots, log transfer facilities, safety devices and other transportation network appurtenances under Forest Service jurisdiction that is wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Forest transportation system management. The planning, inventory, analysis, classification, record keeping, scheduling, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, decommissioning, and other operations undertaken to achieve environmentally sound, safe, cost-effective, access for use, protection, administration, and management of National Forest System lands. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Functional class. The way a road services land and resource management needs, and the character of service it provides. (FSH 7709.54, Forest Transportation Terminology Handbook, no longer in print)

Forest highway - A forest road under the jurisdiction of, and maintained by, a public authority and open to public travel (USC: Title 23, Section 101(a)).

Forest road - As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States Code (23 U.S.C. 101), any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and development of its resources.

Forest scale – See scale.

Forest transportation system - Those facilities, including Forest Service roads, bridges, culverts, trails, parking lots, log transfer facilities, road safety and other appurtenances, and airfields, in the transportation network and under Forest Service jurisdiction.

FSH – Forest Service Handbook. The principal source of specialized guidance and instruction for carrying out the direction in the FSM

FSM – Forest Service Manual. Contains legal authorities and objectives, policies, responsibilities, instructions, and guidance needed on a continuing basis by Forest Service line officers and primary staff in more than one unit to plan and execute assigned programs and activities.

Health and safety need. A requirement that addresses a threat to human safety and health (e.g. violations of National Fire Protection Association 101 Life Safety Code or appropriate Health Code) that requires immediate interim abatement and/or long-term permanent abatement. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Highway safety program -The Highway Safety Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-564). Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1230, makes the Highway Safety Act applicable to all Federal agencies that control roads. Requires Federal agencies, through cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), to determine the applicability of the specific highway standards to agency roads. 7709.59 Ch. 40.

Inventoried roadless area - Those areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps contained in Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November, 2000, which are held at the National Headquarters of the Forest Service, or any update, correction, or revision of those maps.

Jurisdiction. The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership. The authority to construct or maintain a road may be derived from fee title, an easement, or some other similar method. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Local road - A forest road that connects terminal facilities with forest collector, forest arterial or public highways. Usually forest local roads are single purpose transportation facilities (FSH 7709.54 – Forest Transportation Terminology Handbook, no longer in print).

Maintenance. The preservation of the entire highway, including surface, shoulders, roadsides, structures and such traffic-control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization. (USC: Title 23, Section 101(a)).

Maintenance. The upkeep of the entire forest development transportation facility including surface and shoulders, parking and side areas, structures, and such traffic-control devices as are necessary for its safe and efficient utilization. (36 CFR 212.2(i)).

Maintenance. The act of keeping fixed assets in acceptable condition. It includes preventive maintenance normal repairs; replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve a fixed asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than those originally intended. Maintenance includes work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, and other legal direction as long as the original intent or purpose of the fixed asset is not changed. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Maintenance level - Defines the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road, consistent with road management objectives and maintenance criteria (FSH 7709.58, 10. Sec 12.3-Transportation System Maintenance Handbook).

Maintenance level 1 - Assigned to intermittent service roads during the time they are closed to vehicular traffic. The closure period must exceed one year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level and perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns. Planned road deterioration may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are "prohibit" and "eliminate." Roads receiving level 1 maintenance may be of any type, class or construction standard, and may be managed at any other maintenance level during the time they are open for traffic. However, while being maintained at level 1, they are closed to vehicular traffic, but may be open and suitable for non-motorized uses (FSH 7709.58).

Maintenance level 2 - Assigned to roads open for use by high clearance vehicles. Passenger car traffic is not a consideration. Traffic is normally minor, usually consisting of one or a combination of administrative, permitted, dispersed recreation, or other specialized uses. Log haul may occur at this level. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either 1) discourage or prohibit passenger cars or 2) accept or discourage high clearance vehicles.

Maintenance level 3 - Assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by a prudent driver in a standard passenger car. User comfort and convenience are not considered priorities. Roads in this maintenance level are typically low speed, single lane with turnouts and spot surfacing. Some roads may be fully surfaced with either native or processed materials. Appropriate traffic management strategies are either "encourage" or "accept". "Discourage" or "prohibit" strategies may be employed for certain classes of vehicles or users.

Maintenance level 4 - Assigned to roads that provide a moderate degree of user comfort and convenience at moderate travel speeds. Most roads are double lane and aggregate surfaced. However, some roads may be single lane. Some roads may be paved and/or dust abated. The most appropriate traffic management strategy is "encourage". However, the "prohibit" strategy may apply to specific classes of vehicles or users at certain times.

Maintenance level 5 - Assigned to roads that provide a high degree of user comfort and convenience. Normally, roads are double-lane, paved facilities. Some may be aggregate surfaced and dust abated. The appropriate traffic management strategy is “encourage”.

Major culvert. A culvert that provides an opening of more than 35 square feet (3.3 m²) in a single or multiple installation. A major culvert may consist of a single round pipe, pipe arch, open or closed-bottom box, bottomless arch, or multiple installation of these structures placed adjacent or contiguous as a unit. Certain major culverts are classified as bridges when they provide an opening of more than 20 feet (6.1 m), measured parallel to the roadway; such culverts may be included in the bridge inventory. See "Federal Highway Administration Coding Guide for Bridge Inventory and Appraisal," items 49 and 112 (sec. 8.08) for culverts being classified as bridges. (FSH 7709.56b, Sec 05 – Transportation Structures Handbook)

Minor culvert. Any culvert not classified as a major culvert. (FSH 7709.56b, Sec 05 – Transportation Structures Handbook)

Mission need. A requirement that addresses a threat or risk to carrying out the mission of the organization. Needs related to administration and providing services (transportation, recreation, grazing, etc.). Needs not covered by health and safety or natural resource protection. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

National forest system road. A classified forest road under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The term “National Forest System roads” is synonymous with the term “forest development roads” as used in 23 U.S.C. 205. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

New construction. The erection, construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Noncritical need. A requirement that addresses potential risk to public or employee safety or health, compliance with codes, standards, regulations etc., or needs that address potential adverse consequences to natural resources or mission accomplishment. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

New road construction Activity that results in the addition of forest classified or temporary road miles. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Noxious weeds - Those plants designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by a responsible State official. Noxious weeds generally possess one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, a carrier or host of serious insects or disease, and being native or new to or not common to the United States or parts thereof.

Objective maintenance level. The maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental

concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level. (FSH 7709.58, Sec 12.3 – Transportation System Maintenance Handbook)

Open for public travel. The road section is available and passable by four-wheeled standard passenger cars, and open to the general public for use without restrictive gates, prohibitive signs, or regulation other than restrictions based on size, weight or class of registration, except during scheduled periods, extreme weather or emergency conditions. (23 CFR 460.2(c)).

Operational maintenance level. The maintenance level currently assigned to a road considering today's needs, road condition, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. It defines the level to which the road is currently being maintained. (FSH 7709.58, Sec 12.3 – Transportation System Maintenance Handbook)

Other system. Additional network(s) of travel ways serving a common need or purpose, managed by an entity with the authority to finance, build, operate and maintain the routes. (U.S.C. 101 23 CFR 660, FSM 7740.5 – Federal Lands Highway Programs)

Primary maintainer. The agency or party having primary (largest share) financial responsibility for maintenance. (FSH 7709.58, Chapter 13 – Transportation System Maintenance Handbook)

Primary transportation system - This system is objective maintenance level (ObML) 3 and 4 roads (those maintained for low clearance vehicle use) greater than 0.5 miles in length and ObML 2 collectors.

Private road. A road under private ownership authorized by easement to a private party, or a road which provides access pursuant to a reserved or private right. (FS-643, Roads Analysis; Informing Decisions About Managing the National Forest Transportation System, August 1999.).

Public authority. A Federal, State, county, town or township, Indian tribe, municipal or other local government or instrumentality thereof, with authority to finance, build, operate or maintain toll or toll-free highway facilities. (23 CFR 460.2(b))

Public forest service road. A designated public road under Forest Service jurisdiction that meets the definition of 23 U.S.C. Section 101.

Public road. Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel. (23 U.S.C. 101(a), 23 CFR 460.2(a), FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Resource protection need. A requirement that addresses a threat or risk of damage, obstruction, or negative impact to a natural resource. (Financial Health – Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms, July 22, 1998)

Road. A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Road construction - Activity that results in the addition of forest classified or temporary road miles.

Road decommissioning - Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state (36 CFS 212.1), (FSM 7703)

Road improvement - Activity that results in an increase of an existing road's traffic service level, expands its capacity, or changes its original design function.

Road maintenance. The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Road management objectives (RMO). Defines the intended purpose of an individual road based on management area direction and access management objectives. Road management objectives contain design criteria, operation criteria, and maintenance criteria. (FSH 7709.55, Sec 33 – Transportation Planning Handbook)

Road realignment. Activity that results in a new location of an existing road or portions of an existing road and treatment of the old roadway. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Road reconstruction - Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road.

Road risk – A relative (e.g., low, medium, and high) estimate of the likelihood that an event would lead to circumstances that adversely affect important resource values. The risks estimated are those associated with the inherent ecosystem disturbance processes, such as ongoing management practices (road maintenance).

Roadless areas - Undeveloped areas typically exceeding 5,000 acres that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and the planning regulations at 36 CFR 219.17 that were inventoried during the Forest Service's formal

Roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) process, and that remain roadless through forest planning decisions. Designated roadless areas do not overlap with roadless areas.

Roads analysis - an interdisciplinary science-based roads analysis into multi-Forest, Forest-, area- watershed-, and project-scale analyses and assessments to inform planners and decisionmakers of road system opportunities, needs, and priorities that support land and resource management plan objectives. FSM 7712.1

RS2477 – A law enacted by congress in 1866 that granted right-of-way for the construction of highways across public land not reserved for public uses. Congress repealed RS 2477 in the

FLPMA (Federal Land Policy and Management Act) but did not terminate valid rights-of-way existing at the time of enactment. Controversies still arise about whether a public highway was actually established under this statute, and if so, the extent of rights-of-way obtained under the grant.

Scale – In this document, the level of resolution under consideration, for example forest-scale (forest-wide) or subforest scale (watershed or site specific project).

Scenic backway – These roads generally do not meet full federal safety standards, meaning they are not wide enough, or graded enough, or level enough to be safe year-round for passenger cars. However, they do meet the highest standard of scenic, recreational, and historical criteria.

Scenic byway - Major roads that are regularly traveled. Some welcome visitors with information centers, interpretive brochures, and signage. Some offer simply a stretch of undisturbed views.

Service life. The length of time that a facility is expected to provide a specified service. (FSH 7709.56b, Sec 05 – Transportation Structures Handbook)

State. Any one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. (23 CFR 460.2(e))

Subforest scale – See scale.

Subject to the Highway Safety Act. National Forest System roads that are open to use by the public for standard passenger cars. This includes roads with access restricted on a seasonal basis and roads closed during extreme weather conditions or for emergencies, but which are otherwise open for general public use. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Temporary road. Road authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management. (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Traffic service level. Describes the significant characteristics and operating conditions of a road. (FSH 7709.56, Ch 4 – Road Preconstruction Handbook, FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Transportation facility jurisdiction. The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility derived from fee title, an easement, an agreement, or other similar method. While jurisdiction requires authority, it does not necessarily reflect ownership. (FSM 7705 – Transportation System)

Traveled way. The portion of the roadway used for the movement of vehicles; not including turnouts, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes. (EM 7720-100LL, Section 102.)

Temporary road - Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation, not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management (36 CFR 212.1).

Transportation atlas - The purpose of the atlas is to display the system of roads, trails, and airfields of the unit. The atlas consists of the geo-spatial, tabular, and other data to support analysis needs and resource management objectives identified in land management plans. FSM 7711.01

Unclassified road - Roads on National Forest System lands that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon termination of the authorization (36 CFR 212.1).

Unroaded area - Any area without a classified road that is at least 50 inches wide and was constructed or is maintained for vehicle use. The size of the area must be sufficient and in a manageable configuration to protect the inherent values associated with the unroaded condition. Unroaded areas do not overlap with designated roadless areas.

User-created roads and trails – Unclassified roads and trails on National Forest System lands that were initially developed by forest users traveling off of the designated road and trail system. The roads and trails have not been improved and remain in existence through repeated use.

Wet travel factor - Most of the native soils on the Forest are high in silt and/or clay content making the majority of native surfaced roads extremely slick under wet conditions. The wet travel factor was established based on existing surface type. Roads with a native surface were given a poor rating, roads with select native surfacing were given a fair rating, and roads with aggregate surfacing or pavement were given a good rating.